United Nations E/C.2/2007/2/Add.29

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
30 March 2007

Original: English

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
2007 resumed session
14-18 May 2007

Quadrennial reports 2002-2005 submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31

Note by the Secretary-General

Addendum

Contents

		Page
1.	American Society of Safety Engineers	2
2.	Interfaith International	5
3.	LEAD International	8
4.	Mercy Corps	12

07-29162 (E) 130407

1. American Society of Safety Engineers (ASSE)
(Special Consultative Status granted in 2002)

Part I. Introduction

American Society of Safety Engineers (ASSE) is a global association providing professional development and representation for those engaged in the practice of safety, health and the environment. ASSE's members work diligently each day to help ensure that workers return safe and healthy to their families each day. The Society has more than 30,000 members. Of those, about 1200 currently are international members located in 73 countries. Those members are organized in three Chapters – Middle East Chapter, United Kingdom of Great Britain Chapter, Kuwait Chapter, and Western Australia – and two Sections – Egypt and Ecuador. The first Chapter, the Middle East Chapter, was established in 1982. ASSE's International Practice Specialty provides support for members engaged in advancing occupational safety and health in the workplaces outside the United States. A Safety Professionals and the Latino Workforce (SPALW) common interest group work to advance understanding of Spanish-speaking workers. ASSE works to build awareness of the need for occupational safety and health for workers between the United States, Canada and Mexico through its various North American Occupational Safety and Health (NAOSH) Week activities held each year the first week of May.

Part II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

ASSE's key efforts are in line with the Millennium Development Goal 7, Ensure environmental sustainability. ASSE is working to build increased capabilities among those engaged in protecting workers from occupational safety, health and environmental risks. Our goal is to increase the professionalism and commitment of such individuals so that they have the scientific and management tools to enable them to engage workers and employers across the globe in making workplaces safer and healthier. The following time line of activities during the 2002-2005 indicates the Society's great leaps forward in its international commitment:

- 4-6 November 2002: Society was represented at the Canadian Society of Safety Engineering (CSSE) meeting in Toronto, Canada. CSSE represents safety, health and environmental professionals in Canada. The goal was to cooperate to help advance international occupational safety and health.

- 23-24 April 2003: Society was represented at the Institution of Occupational Safety and Health (IOSH) Meeting in Glasgow, Scotland. IOSH represents safety, health and environmental professionals in Great Britain.

- 21-22 October 2003: Society participated in InterConstruct 2003, a major international construction health and safety conference in Stratford-upon-Avon, England.

- 1 November 2003: ASSE established a Charter for the Ecuador Society Section.

- 1 November 2003: Society was represented at the Canadian Society of Safety Engineering conference in Saskatoon, Canada.

- January 2004: ASSE Council on Member and Region Affairs updated strategies and activities of the Society's Strategic Plan – Goal 6 to include identifying possible international members, which would help advance ASSE's goal of advancing occupational safety and health internationally.

- March 2004: First International Safety Professional of the Year (SPY) application nomination received from the Bahrain Petroleum Company's Chief Executive Hussain Tadayon. See June 7 & 10, 2004 for Society action.

- April 2004: Society was represented at IOSH Conference in Harrogate, United Kingdom.

- April 2004: First formal business meeting of the International Network of Safety & Health Practitioner Organizations (INSHPO) was held in Harrogate, United Kingdom. INSHPO was created to provide an international framework for safety, health and environmental professional organizations to coordinate international activities.

- 6 June 2004: ASSE Board of Directors approved documents to provide instructions and guidance for members residing outside of the United States who desired to form a Society Section or Chapter – Model Society Section Bylaws and the Model International Chapter Bylaws.

- 7 June 2004: Bahrain Petroleum Company Chief Executive Hussain Tadayon received President's Award for contributions to the safety, health and environment.

- 7 June 2004: ASSE's Kuwait Chapter provided the first official Delegate representation by a Chapter outside of United States at ASSE's House of Delegates meeting.

- 10 June 2004: ASSE Board of Directors approved formation of a "Safety Professionals and the Latino Workforce" (SPALW) common interest group to advance understanding of Spanish-speaking workers.

- 26-29 September 2004: Society was represented at the Canadian Society of Safety Engineering Conference in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

- 7 October 2004: Board of Directors approved motion to form an International Membership Task Force to help grow ASSE international membership.

- October 2004: Professional Safety published article in English and Spanish on the topic of Leadership and Excellence.

- 9-10 November 2004: Society represented at the Canadian Health & Safety Conference in Edmonton, Alberta.

- 2-4 December 2004: Society represented at the 3rd Kuwait Chapter Conference in Kuwait City, Kuwait.

- 12 February 2005: The Board of Directors and House of Delegates approved revision to the Vision and Mission statements to provide emphasis on growing international efforts. **Vision**: ASSE shall be the global champion of the safety, health and environmental professional, the global leader of the profession and the premier resource for those engaged in protecting people, property and the environment. **Mission**: ASSE is a global association providing professional development and representation for those engaged in the practice of safety, health and the environment and those providing services to the private and public sectors to protect people, property and the environment.

- April 2005: Society represented at the IOSH Professional Development Conference in Cardiff, Wales.

- 1-7 May 2005: North American Occupational Safety and Health (NAOSH) Week celebrated. The United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) was a participant in NAOSH Week in US activities. Events in Mexico City were coordinated by ASSE. **Senora, Mexico** – ASSE members in Mexico celebrated NAOSH Week with local officials, safety materials distributed, including Roadway Safety brochure, NAOSH presentation, and Workplace Safety Guide for Young Workers in Spanish. **Cuautitlan, Mexico** – ASSE member Miguel Espinosa delivered NAOSH Spanish presentation at Ford Motor Company in Mexico. **Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, Canada** – ASSE represented at the Canadian NAOSH Week Kick-off.

- June 2005: Kuwait Chapter representatives participated in the 2005 Annual Meeting of the House of Delegates and the Professional Development Conference in New Orleans. Kuwait Chapter recognized by House of Delegates for achieving the highest membership increase of all Chapters during 2004 with 122% increase in membership.

- September 2005: International Best of the Best Newsletter produced by Council on Practices and Standards (CoPS) from best Practice Specialty newsletter articles.

- 18 September 2005: Society represented at the CSSE meeting.

- 19-23 September 2005: Staff participated in the World Safety Congress in Orlando, Florida. International Best of the Best Newsletter distributed to attendees that stopped at the booth.

- 28 September 2005: First International Services web page developed and featured on the Member/Chapter Services section of the ASSE web site.

- 29 September 2005: Western Australia Chapter established by the Society.

- 15 November 2005: ASSE and Western Australia Chapter represented at Industrial Foundation for Accident Prevention (IFAP) conference in Fremantle, Western Australia.

We fully understand that our efforts have not yet reached a level of active involvement with United Nations meetings and other activities. As indicated above, ASSE's international activities are at their beginning stages, aimed at building a professional infrastructure to encourage greater commitment to occupational safety and health throughout the world. As we achieve greater numbers of international members, we fully intend to enable them to participate directly in United Nations activities to help ensure worker safety and health.

2. Interfaith International

(Special consultative status granted: 1998)

Part I. Introduction

i. Aims and Purposes of the Organization:

The organization will support religious principles which advocate peace, tolerance and co-existence among members of different religions. The organization will support and sustain communications between members of different faiths, beliefs and religions for the sake of humanity in general. The organization will contest all extremist groups which use religion as a means of terrorism, intimidation or exploitation. The organization will demand that extremist religious groups not obstruct the recognition of, or harmony between, religions and faiths. The organization will condemn all injustices of falsely incriminating religious groups by baseless charges. The organization will condemn insults to persons' religious beliefs. The organization will contend against all kinds of apartheid and segregation either by race, colour, nationality or religion. The organization will contest any systematic violation of human rights in the realm of religious belief. The organization will encourage that religious practices be carried on within the laws of the land, not contradict health and moral order, and not harm or undermine other religions.

Part II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Participation in the work of the *Economic and Social Council* and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

Participation in *Commission on Human Rights* (Geneva): ***58th session**, 18 March- 26 April 2002*; ***59th session**, 17 March – 25 April 2003*; ***60th session,*** 15 March -23 April 2004 *and*; ***61st session***, 14 March –22 April 2005. Organizing briefings; making oral statements in plenary; submitting written statements:

Session 58 (2002): sponsored *briefings* on 'Jammu and Kashmir' (Pakistan/ India) ; 'Falun Gong movement' ; 'Inner Peace-World Peace - the Role and Responsibility of the Individual' ; *symposium* on 'Sources of Human Rights Violations in Asian-Eurasian region'; *Oral statements* on 'Rights of non-citizens' (joint), 'Integration of the Human Rights of Women and the Gender Perspective' .

Session 59 (2003): sponsored *briefings* on : 'Rights of prisoners in Morocco and the 'Western Sahara'; 'Religious Minorities in South Asia'; 'The present day situation in Iraq'; *Joint briefing* 'Economic Social and Cultural Rights of Indigenous People in Laos; *Oral statements* on : 'Civil and political rights'; 'Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance' (joint statement).

Session 60 (2004): sponsored *briefings* on 'Situation of Human Rights in South Asia'; 'Kashmir' in the context of the Peace Process between Pakistan and India'; 'Transition et Reconciliation en Republique Democratique de Congo'; 'Human Rights of the Sindhi Nation in Pakistan' *Joint briefing:* 'The Human Rights and Humanitarian Situation in Darfur (Western Sudan) - Challenges to the International Community'. *Oral statements* on: 'Rights of the Child'; 'Integration of the Rights of Women and the Gender Perspective'; 'Right to Development'; 'Economic Social and Cultural Rights'; 'Right to Self-Determination', 'Indigenous Issues'; Civil and Political Rights (a) Torture and Detention (e) Religious Intolerance'; 'Minorities'; 'Violation of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in Any Part of the World' .

Session 61 (2005): sponsored *briefings* on: 'Situation of Human Rights in Iraq'; 'The Future of South Asia - Union or Confederation?' 'Human Rights in Sindh (Pakistan)'; 'Communism and Religion'; *Oral statements:* 'Promotion and Protection of Human Rights'; 'Violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms'.

Participation at *Sub-Commission on Promotion and Protection of Human Rights* (Geneva): 54th session, 29 July -16 August 2002; **55th session**, 28 July – 15 August 2003; **56th session**, 26 July – 13 August 2004 *and* **57th session**, 25 July – 12 August 2005. Organizing briefings; making oral statements in plenary; submitting written statements

Session 54 (2002) : sponsored *briefings* on : 'Human Rights of Sikhs in India'; 'Human Rights Situation in Sindh and Baluchistan provinces of Pakistan'; 'Kashmir' - Intercommunity Dialogue or Tripartite Dialogue.

Which Should Come First?' *Oral statements:* 'Question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms'; Economic, Social and Cultural Rights'; Administration of Justice - Discrimination in the criminal justice system.

Session 55 (2003): sponsored *briefings* on: 'How to Accommodate the Rights of Religious Minorities in South Asia'; 'The situation in 'Kashmir"; 'Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of Persons Confined in Tindouf Camps'. *Oral statements* on: 'Minorities'; 'Economic Social and Cultural Rights'

Session 56 (2004) : sponsored *briefings* on: 'Situation in 'Sindh Province' of Pakistan and Human Rights Violations'; 'Sahara' : the forgotten victims of a conflict'; 'Human Rights in the Indian Sub-Continent'; 'A Future South Asia Confederation of Peoples. Is it Possible?'; 'Human Rights Situation in Japan'; 'Sahara: les Victimes Oubliees d'un Conflict'; 'Minority Rights in Gilgit-Balawaristan' (Pakistan). *Oral statements:* 'Administration of Justice, Rule of Law and Democracy'; 'Racism, Racial Discrimination and Xenophobia'; 'Question of the Violation of Human Rights in All Countries'; , Women and Human Rights'.

Session 57 (2005): sponsored *briefings* on: 'Towards a Confederation of Peoples in South Asia'; 'Communism and Democracy'; 'Right to Development at the Grass-Roots Level-Striving for Better Ways'.

Other activities related to the United Nations

Participation in the Working Group on the *Draft United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* 28 January-8 February 2002 Geneva.

Interfaith International held the position as *Secretariat of the NGO Committee Against Racism and Racial Discrimination (CONGO).* It participated in the organization of *briefings* at the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and it's Sub-Commission on topics concerning the *Combat against racism* and the *follow-up to the World Conference on Racism* (Durban, S. Africa August-September 2001) as follows:

'Implication for Education and the Work-Place of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action' (59th session of the Commission of Human Rights); *National Action Plans Following the Durban Conference Against Racism* (60th session of Commission on Human Rights); *'Forms of Intolerance in Europe Today. Seeking Peaceful Co-existence'* (56th session of the Sub-Commission on Promotion and Protection of Human Rights); *· 'The Clash of Civilizations* ' (61st session of the Commission on Human Rights).

Interfaith International participated in all the sessions of *Intergovernmental Working Group on the Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action* (2002-2005); and of the *Working Group on Persons of African Descent (2002-2005).*

Interfaith International spoke in the session of the *Independent Group of Experts on the Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action* (16-18 September 2003).

Interfaith International participated in the *Working Group on Minorities* of the Sub commission on Promotion and Protection of Human Rights. (9th session, 12-16 May 2003).

3. LEAD International
(General Consultative Status granted in 2002)

1. LEAD is an international non-profit organisation with a rapidly expanding network of 1,600 leaders (called Fellows) in more than 80 countries. LEAD's shared mission is to inspire leadership for a sustainable world. LEAD finds outstanding people, develops their leadership potential through LEAD's innovative training programmes and helps them mobilise others to make a lasting difference to the future of the planet. LEAD has 14 offices around the world.

2. LEAD International is a registered charity (Charity Number 1086989) incorporated with limited liability in England (Company Number 4075590). In 2004, LEAD launched a new logo that builds on the familiar Chinese symbol for 'Earth' (details on http://www.lead.org).

Part II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

Since LEAD has received its accreditation with observer status with the United Nations, LEAD network has been working closely with all parts of this global body. LEAD also has an observer status with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Many LEAD Fellows work for various United Nations bodies such as United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), in Kenya, Nairobi; World Bank in Paris and many more collaborate with those United Nations bodies in their daily jobs and make contributions to the work of the United Nations both as individuals and as part of their organisations. Below are listed a selection of the major events that LEAD network has attended in the reported years:

- Preparatory meetings that lead up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) (2001 in United Nations Headquarters, New York, and 2002 in Bali, Indonesia). A side event at PREPCOM 3 on '*Working the Corridors: how to find your path through the UN jungle*'.

- More than 100 LEAD delegates attended the WSSD (August-September 2002, Johannesburg, South Africa). LEAD organized several meetings at the summit: 1. *Capacity Development; 2. Leadership for A Changing World; 3. Using Systems Thinking for Transformational Change; 4. Bridging Science with Local Concerns*. LEAD publications at the WSSD: *"Rio, Johannesburg and Beyond: India's Progress in Sustainable Development"*, *"Practice of Sustainable Development in China"*, *"Road to Summit"*, and the exhibition of LEAD Fellows' work.

- Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD) Annual meetings (2002-2005, United Nations Headquarters, New York). Papers presented included: "Energy production, consumption, future prediction, and sustainable development in China" (CSD9).

- World Food Summit (10-13 June 2002, Rome, Italy). LEAD members attended general sessions, multi-stakeholder dialogue and NGO forum.

- Ordinary Meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP6: 7-19 April 2002, Netherlands) and (COP7: 9-20 February 2004, Malaysia)

- COP6 for the UNCCD (25 August - 5 September 2003, Havana, Cuba): several LEAD Fellows and staff participated, attendance of LEAD CIS director funded by the UNCCD.

- United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, Meeting of the Working Group of Experts on Communication, Education and Public Awareness (27-29 October 2003, Paris, France)

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC) Conference of Parties: COP9 (1-12 December 2003, Milan, Italy): 20 LEAD Fellows and staff attended; COP10 (6-17 December 2004, Buenos Aires, Argentina), COP11 (28 November - 9 December 2005, Montréal, Canada) and 18th and 22nd Session of the subsidiary bodies of the UNFCCC, (4-13 June 2003 and 16-27 May 2005, Bonn, Germany)

- 11th Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, UNCTAD XI (13-18 June 2004, São Paulo, Brazil)

- 6th Global Civil Society Forum of United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (19-25 February 2005, Nairobi, Kenya)

- United Nations Forum on Forests, 5th session (New York, USA, 16-27 May 2005)

- World Summit on Information Society (10-12 December, Geneva, Switzerland) and (16-18 November 2005 in Tunis, Tunisia): Fellows run the Youth Caucus, Gender Caucus.

2. Cooperation with United Nations and/or specialized agencies:

- Joint curriculum on Asia Pacific Initiative for Sustainable Development between LEAD Japan and United Nations University/Japan (2003-2004). LEAD partnered in opening Media Studio at the United Nations University (2004).

- LEAD Francophone Africa worked together with UNDP-Mauritania to organise and deliver training to groups of women to promote sustainable development (2004, Mauritania).

- UNDP published a book by LEAD Fellow from Pakistan, Mehjabeen Abidi Habib, *Green pioneers, stories from the grassroots,* Karachi, UNDP Publication, 2002.

- LEAD joined an Expert Meeting of educational practitioners to help UNESCO-Nairobi and UNEP with Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (11-12 October 2005)

- Training event for the International Programme for Technology and Research on Irrigation and Drainage (IPTRID) of the FAO, (December 2005, Cairo, Egypt)

- Training sessions on 'Leadership for Local Development in Latin America, Africa, Asia and CIS-Europe' with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Capacity 2015 programme

- Leadership skills training to masters students of University for Peace (2005, Costa Rica)

- LEAD collaborated with United Nations Habitat on multi-stakeholder dialogue and networking activities leading up to the World Urban Forum 3. LEAD Fellows served as facilitators of online "jam".

- LEAD India received funding from UNEP for developing proposal on State of Environment in Uttaranchal State, India (PDF-A in 2005).

- LEAD Pakistan worked in collaboration with United Nations agencies in Pakistan: served as a focal point for Proteus, UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) Initiative; delivered training for Devolution Trust for Community Empowerment (2004) for UNDP; in collaboration with UNEP, the Global Sports Alliance, and others organized the 2004 Global Forum for Sports and Environment (24-26 November 2004)

- LEAD Southern and Eastern Africa in collaboration with United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) are running a course on Population, Environment, and Development Nexus (PED).

- LEAD CD-ROMs on various aspects of Sustainable Development are available on www.Earthprint.com - UNEP's online bookstore.

3. Initiatives undertaken in support of internationally agreed development goals, MDGs

LEAD Fellows and staff worked on various aspects of sustainable development and through their everyday projects contributed to advancement of MDGs on local, national, regional and international levels. Below are some of the projects that LEAD members have engaged in:

- LEAD consultations for the Commission for Africa in Central, North and West Africa for 600 civil society representatives contributed to 'Our Common Interest" report in 2005.

- LEAD Fellows worked on the ground helping 2004 Tsunami tragedy victims in the worst affected areas in Indonesia and India, securing funding for mobile water treatment units.

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger: A project on electrification of remote villages across Indonesia to improve livelihoods and economic development (2004-2005, Indonesia); LEAD project to establish community managed marine nature reserves to protect fish stocks and increasing earnings of fishing communities (2005, Lakshadweep Islands, India).

Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education: more than 60 LEAD Fellows work in primary and secondary education for children and children rights areas. Projects included: Partnership project with United States Aid (USAID) to deliver community-based education initiative for rural communities (12,000 community members were trained in 2004-2005, Pakistan)

Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women: Capacity building programme for the local government on implementation of programmes on Women and Youth Empowerment action plan (2004, Nagaland, India).

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases: LEAD conducted a pilot project of participatory communication and HIV-AIDS in Lome, Togo/West Africa (March 2004)

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability: LEAD offices organised more than 100 training sessions for its members and partners on various themes of sustainable development:

- International Training Session *'Our Future with(out) Water? The Sustainable Management of Common Pool Resources'*, (Guadalajara, Mexico, 10-12 days for each session during the period 2002 and 2003) for 450 participants

- *'Sustainable Agriculture and the Global Food Economy – Going Against the Grain"*, (Kent, United Kingdom, April 2003) for 200 participants

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development: LEAD network brings together specialists from various sectors, including industry, government, academia, NGOs and media, and provides a neutral space for multisectoral dialogues, knowledge exchange and collaborative projects.

4. Activities in Support of Global Principles

LEAD is a member of the Global Compact. LEAD network worked towards promoting activities in support of The Global Compact's ten principles in areas of Human Rights, Environment, and Labour Standards. LEAD focused its projects on cross-cutting disciplines, like human rights and environment and natural resource management, ecosystems and poverty, etc:

- Eight training sessions for Chinese Small Medium Enterprises (SME) on corporate social responsibility, participated by 600 business managers (2004, Beijing, China); prepared "*CSR in China"* and "*Legal Reference on Workers' Rights*" published by China Economic Science Press.

- 5-day training for senior officials of the local government on "Participatory Approaches for Better Governance" (February 2004, Nagaland, India)

- Multi-stakeholder dialogue "Developments in Corporate Social Responsibility in South Asia" in Bhopal, India, August 2004, for professionals from India and Pakistan on high impact initiatives in education, conservation, livelihoods and equity through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

4. Mercy Corps

General Consultative Status granted in 1998

I. Introduction

Mercy Corps exists to alleviate suffering, poverty, and oppression by helping people build secure, productive and just communities. We work amid disasters, conflicts, chronic poverty, and instability to unleash the potential of people who can win against nearly impossible odds. Since 1979, Mercy Corps has provided $1 billion in assistance to people in 94 nations. Supported by headquarters offices in North America, Europe, and Asia, the agency's unified global programs employ 3,200 staff worldwide and reach nearly 13.5 million people in more than 40 countries.

Mercy Corps has learned that communities recovering from war or social upheaval must be the agents of their own transformation for change to endure. It's only when communities set their own agendas, raise their own resources and implement programs themselves, that their first successes result in the renewed hope, confidence and skills to continue development. We have maintained our aims and purposes from our inception in 1979.

II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

From 2002-2005, Mercy Corps was directly engaged in the work of the United Nations at both the global and country levels. Examples include:

- Representation on the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) through our membership in both the InterAction and International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) consortia.

- Partnership throughout 2005, with the United Nations Secretary General's Office of the Special Envoy for Tsunami Recovery on the evaluation of NGO performance in the Tsunami affected areas, which will culminate in a written report entitled, "*NGO Impact Initiative: An Assessment by the International Humanitarian NGO Community*" (October 2006).

- Participation in regular United Nations /InterAction monthly meetings in New York.

- Active and engaged participation in the cluster approach process at the country level in several countries around the world including Pakistan, Uganda and Liberia in 2005.

ii) Cooperation with the United Nations *bodies and or specialized agencies in the field or at Headquarters – preparation of contribution to research papers, meetings*

Mercy Corps was, and continues to be, an implementing partner of several United Nations operational agencies including: the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). We were engaged in a variety of projects with many of these agencies including partnerships with UNHCR in Bosnia + Herzegovina and Kosovo in 2005.

iii) Initiatives undertaken to support the Millennium Development Goals

Mercy Corps has been actively supporting progress on all eight Millennium Development Goals (MDG). As a founding member of the ONE Campaign, we promoted the achievement of the MDG's through both programming and advocacy. For example, Mercy Corps facilitated the participation of ONE (United States participant in the Global Call to Action [GCAP]) and played a leading role in NGO advocacy efforts around the G8 Summit in July 2005 in Edinburgh where the G8 leaders announced an unprecedented deal to cancel debts and double international aid to Africa. (http://www.mercycorps.org/getinvolved/advocacy/734). Full descriptions of salient programming are available on our website at www.mercycorps.org, but some specific highlights include:

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Promoted the eradication of hunger, by instituting numerous programs (http://www.mercycorps.org/topics/hungernutrition) including hunger alleviation work in Niger where more than 16,500 children have enrolled in Mercy Corps' feeding programs.

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

Worked towards the achievement of universal education, by providing support to school systems in the Middle East through its partnership in the Community Action Program (CAP) in Iraq since 2003, as well as in the hurricane affected areas of the Gulf Coast of the United States since 2005 (http://www.mercycorps.org/topics/education).

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Promoting the equal treatment of women has long been an important initiative for Mercy Corps. From 2002-05, in over 20 countries, our programming worked to promote gender equality including: women's literacy programs in Iraq, programs that allowed for women to use olive oil for livelihood development in the Middle East, improved education programming for women in Liberia, and programming that supported entrepreneurship for women in Tajikistan (http://www.mercycorps.org/topics/women).

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

Child mortality remains a great concern for Mercy Corps in many of the affected areas in which we work. By partnering with village health committees and government ministries, Mercy Corps continued to help build local infrastructure to improve maternal, newborn and child health and nutrition in many areas of the world. Some examples of ways in which we worked towards reducing child mortality from 2002-2005, included championing initiatives to improve sanitation and hygiene conditions for vulnerable populations in Darfur, Indonesia and Ethiopia. More details are available on our website (http://www.mercycorps.org/topics/health).

Goal 5: Improve maternal health

Similarly, Mercy Corps' work to build healthy communities, healthy families and healthy individuals from 2002-05 helped to improve maternal health. Since 1997, Mercy Corps has measurably improved maternal and child health and survival rates in Azerbaijan, Honduras, Guatemala, Pakistan and Tajikistan. We taught women to practice good nutrition before and during pregnancy, helped mothers learn how to best feed their newborns, infants and young children, and showed families how to recognize and seek medical care for high-risk illnesses during pregnancy and early childhood -- the most vulnerable time for women and children.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS

Since 2002, Mercy Corps' HIV/AIDS programming has ranged from working with war-affected youth in Liberia, to supporting people living with HIV/AIDS in Uzbekistan, to increasing access to needed health services for indigenous populations in remote rural areas in Guatemala. In 2005, Mercy Corps HIV/AIDS programs reached more than 265,000 people worldwide, including 3,000 Liberians who Mercy Corps will engage in a new approach to HIV/AIDS education. Additional information on our HIV/AIDS programming is available on our website (http://www.mercycorps.org/topics/hivaids).

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Ensuring environment sustainability was an expanding sector for Mercy Corps. From 2002-05 we initiated programs that targeted both Sustainable Resource Management (SRM) and climate change. Our SRM programs, most notably in Mongolia, Afghanistan and Honduras, promoted livelihoods and economies while protecting and improving the environments they exist within, as well as buffered communities against poverty and hunger. Among other initiatives in climate change, we worked to connect essential stakeholders to create carbon credit programming in the hurricane affected Gulf Coast. Many programs are detailed more thoroughly on our website (http://www.mercycorps.org/topics/environment).

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Mercy Corps has long worked as an active participant in development partnerships. As a leading member of two NGO consortia, ICVA and InterAction, we believe that the most effective way to

achieve sustainable change is to promote collaboration among NGO's and between NGO's, concerned governments and the private sector.

ii. Activities in Support of Global Principles

Mercy Corps has long prioritized the observance of global principles. Since its inception, we have participated in the management structure of the Sphere Project which propagates the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response. The charter is built upon relevant international legal standards, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Geneva Conventions. We are also a signatory to the IFRC/NGO Code of Conduct.